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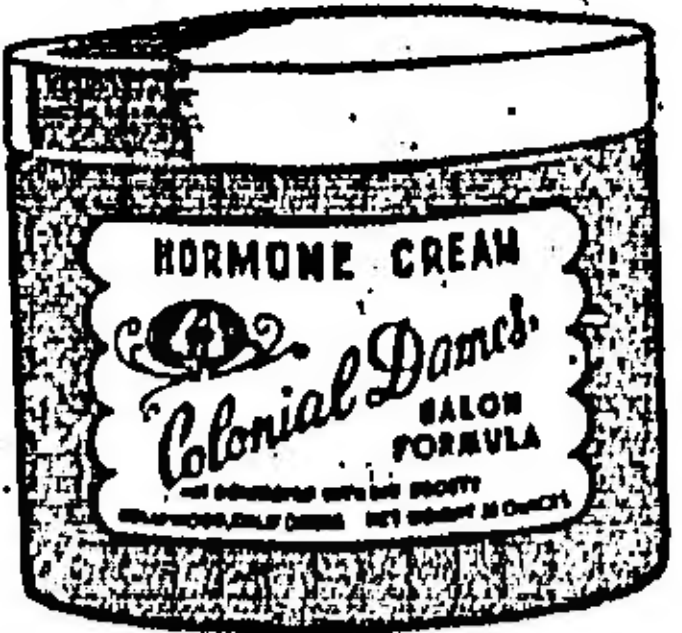
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VOL. II NO. 327

Amendment To King's Speech

Virtually Motion
Of Censure

London, Oct. 22.—Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons, tonight, with five colleagues, tabled an amendment to the Royal address from the throne amounting virtually to a motion of censure on the Government.

"It criticised the failure of the speech to give an assurance of 'national leadership, the administrative competence or the measure necessary to meet the economic crisis,' and to give relief to the British people from the ever-increasing hardships."

The amendment is signed by Mr. Churchill, his deputy, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Oliver Letwin, former Minister of Production, Mr. R. A. Butler, former Minister of Education, Mr. Harold Macmillan, former Minister Resident in the Middle East, and Sir David Maxwell-Fife, former Solicitor-General, who was the chief British prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials.

The amendment will probably be moved by Mr. Churchill himself in the course of the debate on the address next week.

It proposes that the House "humbly regrets that the gracious speech, while clearly revealing the intention of Your Majesty's Government, to continue their partisan policies, gives no assurance of the national leadership, the administrative competence, or the measure necessary to meet the economic crisis, and so give relief to the British people in their ever-increasing hardships."

Within this omnibus amendment, the official Opposition, led by Mr. Churchill and others of his "shadow cabinet" colleagues, will be able to direct their fire at all aspects of the proposed Government policy, including the new and most controversial issue—the proposal to curtail the powers of the House of Lords in order to protect the passage next session of the proposed iron and steel nationalisation bill.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL

London, Oct. 22.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, tonight urged the Government in the interests of national unity to reconsider their plan to curtail the powers of the House of Lords.

"At this moment in our national history, everything must be judged by one criterion, of whether it will unite or divide our people," he declared in the House of Lords, when the debate on the Government's programme for this session was continued.

"This bone of contention has been buried for 36 years," he declared. "Have the Government disintegrated it to meet up immediate national need?"

The answer must be no, and around this bone of contention there will be a dog-fight."

The Earl of Listowel, Secretary for Burma, made no reference to this question in his reply to the debate.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

This Hongkong Question

VERY wisely His Excellency the Governor lost no time in disclaiming the Shanghai report to the effect that Lord Ammon, leader of the Parliamentary Mission to China, had declared high level talks are progressing on the future status of Hongkong. On face value the story appeared to be incredible inasmuch that it was the first public intimation of such a nature on a subject which clearly does not come within the province of visiting politicians. It has since transpired that what Lord Ammon said was, "The question of the reversion of Hongkong is a matter for discussion at the highest level and the Mission is in no position to offer comment." This is an eminently correct reply and one to be expected under the circumstances. The constant harping on the theme of Hongkong's future by the Chinese press in Shanghai and Canton is interfering because it shows either the newspapers are very badly informed (which is hard to believe) or they are deliberately trying to boil a pot served only by a flickering flame. The sensitivity of the extreme Nationalist Chinese over the status of Hongkong is well known, but the reality of the current situation within China makes nonsense of their

claim that the future of this Colony is a burning issue of great moment; and, when these same critics rage about the Hongkong Question as being the only blot on Sino-British relations, they are not only talking with their tongue in their cheek, but with one eye lowered. The Hongkong of October, 1947, though, suffering from many shortcomings, is distinguishable neither to the Administration nor to those who live and work within its territories—99 percent Chinese. It may be difficult for the press of Shanghai and Canton to believe, but the so-called Overseas Chinese in Hongkong are very much more contented than their compatriots of the hinterland, and as yet, have expressed no desire to see any change in the status of Hongkong. We doubt if they ever will. But if the time does come for serious consideration of the Hongkong Question, it will be as Lord Ammon has said, and others before him, discussed at the highest level, and the decision, whatever it be, reached amicably. Perhaps, if Nanking were to make this officially clear, visiting dignitaries would not have stupidly rhetorical questions hurled at them.

French Cabinet Resigns: Serious Crisis

RAMADIER STILL PREMIER

Paris, Oct. 22.—Staggering under simultaneous hammer-blows from the Communist-led labour unions and the surging victory drive by General Charles de Gaulle's Right Wing movement, Premier Paul Ramadier's nine-month-old coalition Cabinet tossed in the sponge by resigning and thus plunged France into its gravest postwar political crisis.

The elderly Socialist leader immediately began attempts to form a new streamlined Cabinet, with which he will seek to obtain a confidence vote from the Assembly at the emergency session next Tuesday.

The Cabinet met twice today to debate the virtual ultimatum of the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labour for a more than 50 percent nationwide wage hike under a general strike threat, following Sunday's municipal election landslide victory for the anti-Communist forces marshalled under Gen. de Gaulle.

With its authority gravely undermined by the de Gaulle triumph and threatened with open labour war, the Cabinet at a meeting at four this morning summoned an emergency session of Parliament for next Tuesday—two weeks ahead of its scheduled return from vacation—to get a vote of confidence or get out.

GRIM MEETINGS

Early this afternoon, the Popular Republican Cabinet Ministers were reported to have offered their resignations following the severe mauling suffered by their party in the municipal elections. In view of this new threat, Premier Ramadier at a second Cabinet meeting at 4 p.m., demanded and obtained the collective resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Both Cabinet sessions, according to reliable reports, were grim and filled with recriminations. Premier Ramadier was said to have told the Cabinet the Government could not yield to organised labour's sweeping demands without plunging the nation into financial and economic chaos.

The War Minister, Paul Coste-Floret, member of the MRP, who on Monday ordered troop reinforcements to Paris in the event of disorders, was reported to have retorted that he did not want to be the War Minister to give the order to troops to fire on crowds next week.

President Vincent Auriol, Socialist, who presided, was reported to have said he wanted an interim Government and urged calling in de Gaulle at once to take control of the situation.

Premier Ramadier immediately began consultations with Party leaders for the formation of a new streamlined Cabinet, with which he will go before the Assembly on Tuesday.

It was assumed that most MRP members would decline to join in view of their Party's crushing losses in the municipal elections. The Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, Popular Republican leader, was reported, however, to have said he saw no reason why he himself should leave the government, as his department was not directly affected by the political and economic crisis.

General expectation was that Premier Ramadier would slice the Cabinet down from its present 28 members to only 10 or 15 by eliminating all three Ministries of State and a number of minor Ministries. The Cabinet probably would consist mostly of Socialists.

It was believed certain no de Gaulle supporters would be included as such in the new Cabinet since the austere former resistance leader has already let it be known that he has no desire to share government responsibilities but would only return to power, through legal and constitutional means, to head a government of his own choosing.

The de Gaulle movement in the Assembly, however, gained momentum today when members of the so-called "Inter-Group for the Defence of True Democracy" attempted to organise a campaign in favour of the general. This group is drawn from all parties except the Communist and numbers at present about 50 members, but they believed they could get the support of at least another 100 if the present crisis became more acute.—United Press.

RAYNAUD ON ELECTIONS

Paris, Oct. 22.—France has "voted for liberty and the right to work," M. Paul Raynaud, former Premier, commenting on the municipal election results, told an Anglo-American Press Club luncheon here today.

"The French have no desire for dictatorship, but this election was a movement towards liberty," he declared.

"They voted to put above all the rule of the law. If there is a menace in France, it comes from weakness."

Attributing General de Gaulle's greater success in Paris than in other cities to the transport strike last week, he said that Parisians voted the strike and the Confederation of Labour.

"The French people believed that French politics need a radical change, a 'New Deal' and reforms to effect France's recovery," he said.

"France is healthy, and the elections showed it."—Reuter.

COAL STRIKE SPREADING

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 22.—The three-day old unofficial strike of Scottish miners spread like wildfire throughout Lanarkshire and the neighbouring confields today, involving 72 pits.

It was estimated that 100,000 tons of coal had already been lost and the loss of another 32,447 tons daily is threatened.

The strike broke out on Monday over the protests by miners at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, against the slow progress towards the settlement of their claims for increased wages, and by tonight over 22,000 workers were idle.

The National Union of Mineworkers met with the National Coal Board and presented a formal claim for wage increase of 21 per cent. The demands for an overall increase in wages by the miners' Union called for a minimum of £6 a week for underground workers and £5.10s. a week for surface workers.—Reuter.

Another Big Success For Chinese Reds Reported

Nanking, Oct. 22.—Unconfirmed reports tonight say that Tehwei, the major Government stronghold on the Sungari River, fell to Communist forces yesterday evening.

The Communist attack was said to have reached a new pitch of intensity with the Communists battering the city from all sides. The small Nationalist garrison were said to be outnumbered by the attackers who flung five assaults in the last 24 hours before the city finally fell.

Another Government reverse is also reported from Kirin, the major distribution centre and the power and railway hub near the Sungari Dam, when the Communist forces entered the outer suburbs of the city.

The military headquarters in Nanking, confirming this report, say that Communist forces, strongly supported and under cover of heavy artillery, forced an entry into the outskirts of the city.—Reuter.

VYSHINSKY ATTACKS "WARMONGERS"

Lake Success, Oct. 22.—The Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, today opened Russia's fight against "warmongers" in the General Assembly with an attempt to invoke punishment for all persons who spread war propaganda.

The Soviet blast at individuals and newspapers in the United States is expected to touch off the most dramatic battle of this year's Assembly session this afternoon.

Holy War For Defence Of Palestine

Hillah, via Baghdad, Oct. 22.—Iraqi tribal sheikhs today declared a Jihad (holy war) for the defence of Palestine.

Three thousand tribesmen attended a war session held on the grounds of the Iraqi Army garrison here, just a short distance from ancient Babylon. Almost the entire Iraqi sheikhdom was present and those chiefs who could not attend informed the conference by letter of their support.

Home-spun tribal tents, resplendent in spectacular colours, were pitched on the garrison grounds as the sheikhs met to call upon all tribes to take up arms for the Jihad.

"Bismillah—alhamdulillah—(In the name of Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate)," cried Sheikh Mohan el Khair. "We have gathered here for active measures. Behind us stand the Arab states, armies and peoples."

Other speakers condemned the recommendations of UNSCOP, "capitalist America, Communist Russia and the Balfour declaration." Palestine was termed the "heart" of the Arab world and the conference resolved that "not a single inch" of the Holy Land should be yielded to the Palestine Zionists.

A 38-sheikh executive committee was established, with headquarters in Baghdad, to rally tribal forces.—United Press.

BOMBS IN JAFFA

Jerusalem, Oct. 22.—Two bombs were hurled today at the premises in Jaffa of two Arab merchants, injuring three Arabs and causing damage estimated at £2,500.

The two Arab merchants were reported to have violated the Arab boycott on Zionist goods by buying from the Jews.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Police today threw a security curtain over the details of how Ansel Spielman, a Jewish prisoner, and reported to be the leader of the Stern Gang in Tel-Aviv, escaped yesterday from the heavily fortified central prison.

Spielman, who was serving a 10-year sentence for carrying arms, and was still at large tonight, got out despite barbed-wire entanglements and a strong guard armed with automatic weapons.—Reuter.

TUC Discussions

London, Oct. 22.—The General Council of the Trades Union Congress today decided to hold a special meeting next week, devoted to the twin problems of the Government's intention to avoid a Government increase in the food subsidies, even if that means a rise in the cost of living, and its pressure to get Union agreement to the peacetime wage.

The Government, fearing inflation when the export programme cuts the flow of consumer goods to the shops, would like to see the unions agree to a stabilisation, if not a reduction, of food subsidies under which the basic food prices are controlled, and to some form of voluntary wage-pegging for a limited period.—Reuter.

Full Statement On Preferences

London, Oct. 22.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister for Economic Affairs, will make a full statement on Imperial Preferences in the House of Commons tomorrow when the debate on the Government's legislative programme is continued.

Announcing this in the House of Lords tonight, the Earl of Listowel, Secretary for British commercial House, said in concurrence with the views of the Dominion Governments and therefore Britain was not offering to give anything away which they did not want to part.—Reuter.

LT. MOUNTBATTEN INJURED

London, Oct. 22.—The British Press Association reported tonight that Lieut. Philip Mountbatten who is to marry Princess Elizabeth had been hurt in an automobile accident.

He was shaken up and suffered a twisted knee in the accident on Tuesday night, the Association said.—Associated Press.

Eisenhower Tipped As A Presidential Candidate

Jerusalem, Oct. 22.—General Dwight Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander during the war, will "in all probability" be the Republican candidate for the next United States Presidential election, Mr. Henry Wallace, former United States Vice-President, told the Jerusalem Jewish Journalists Association at a General Eisenhower runs on either a Republican or Democratic ticket, he will win hands down.

A ticket with General Eisenhower and Mr. Harold Stassen (former Governor of Minnesota) running against President Truman, would carry all but the southern states overwhelmingly—and even Missouri!

In a 10-day tour of Palestine Mr. Wallace is to investigate the country's "agricultural aspects."

Mr. Wallace told some 60 Jewish journalists at a lunch here today that "there will be no peace in the world until there is peace in Palestine."

Commenting on world economic problems and the different economic "paths" which different countries were following, he said: "I would like to see the Communist experiment succeed and I would like to see the Socialist experiments in Europe succeed."—Reuter.

Gallacher Scoffs At Royal Romance

DISSOCIATES HIMSELF FROM COMMONS' CONGRATULATIONS

London, Oct. 22.—The Communist MP, William Gallacher, today brought angry roars from the House of Commons when he scoffed at descriptions of the marriage of Princess Elizabeth as a "love match," pointing out that the Duke of Windsor lost the throne because he fell in love.

In the midst of fulsome congratulations to the King from all other parties on the betrothal, the little Communist—one of the two in the House—popped from his seat with a sharp biting chatter of dissent.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, had extended the good wishes of the Labour Party and Mr. Winston Churchill had offered the solemn loyalty and congratulations of the Conservative Party. Then Mr. Clement Davis added to the approving murmur of Parliamentary cheers by pledging the loyalty of the Liberal Party.

At that point Gallacher, who might be a double-edged sword, as he confirmed the apprehension of his political opponents and served notice that the Communists will soon fight the increased allowance for the heiress to the throne amid a chorus of "shut up, sit down" that arose as he said his purpose was to dissent.

"I am very sorry that I should have to talk upon what should be the intimate private affairs of a young girl of whom I know very little," he began, "but the fact that it has been brought up in the House demonstrates that it is not a private but public affair with certain political implications."

REFERENCE TO WINDSOR

"We have been told in certain sections of the press that it is a question of mutual attraction—what is generally termed a love affair. But that is quite irrelevant because the uncle of the young lady had a hand in the affair and lost his job as a consequence. Don't let us forget, when we hear what is going on, that it was the Tory government, backed up by a huge majority 10 years ago that threw the king off his throne and sent him a wanderer through the face of the earth."

"I cannot forget that on the day thousands of Greek citizens, Communists, Socialists and Trade Unionists were thrown into prison camps of the reactionary Royalist Greek government."

The Speaker, plainly uncomfortable, tried to interrupt Mr. Gallacher, raising his voice, raised through the interruption.

"As are told this young man has forsaken his family name and family name and has taken on another name and another nationality (with reference to Lieut. Philip Mountbatten's recent naturalisation)."

"But that is insignificant because I am quite certain that he has not forsaken his family fortunes."

SPEAKER PAINED

Amid continued angry cries from other members, Gallacher concluded: "I desire to dissociate myself with the motion and from lavish expenditure in connection with this affair."

The Speaker commented: "We want to wish them good luck." He expressed pain at Gallacher's introduction of "irrelevancies."

Gallacher retorted that he merely wanted to point out the "treatment" the Royal Family received on particular occasions.

The House cheered loudly when the Labourite, J. McGovern, describing Gallacher's speech as disgraceful, added:

"The more I look at the more I think that the British Family have been treated."

a place still in the hearts of the people."

Both the Commons and Lords passed the motion moving "humble addresses" of pleasure to the King at the engagement and forthcoming marriage.

MORE CLOTHING COUPONS

Later it developed that Princess Elizabeth has been given 100 additional clothing coupons for the wedding—two years worth for the average English girl on the basis of the present allocation of 20 for five months.

Mrs. Leah Manning, Labourite, asked the board what special allowance of coupons has been made for the wedding itself to enable Princess Elizabeth to follow the traditional practice of accepting wedding gifts representative of British industry.

In reply, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, said the Princess would get 100 for herself with 23 additional to each bridesmaid and 10 to each page. Wilson added that the Princess has asked that gifts of industrial products be limited in size in keeping with the times and his department has undertaken the supply of necessary coupons and licences.—United Press.

BING LEFT \$1 IN A WILL

Strange Bequests

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A mysterious will in which an "old friend" left an amazing sum of \$12,000,000 to William J. Lacy, of Chicago, and \$1 to crooner Bing Crosby was filed in the probate court here yesterday.

But nobody knew whether Lacy's "old friend" had \$12,000,000. Lacy told the court he had written recently to Raymond G. Clark whom he had not heard from in 20 years.

Sports On Page 4

All the latest international sports news, including football, cricket, racing and boxing, will be found on Page Four.

He said he was not sure where Clark was living and had written in care of general delivery at Mexico City.

He said in reply he had received a letter from Henry H. Rice, of Mexico City, telling him that Clark had died and left him \$12,000,000. Rice was listed as one of the four witnesses signing the will.

The typewritten document, dated June 15, 1927, at Mexico City, left one dollar to Bing Crosby; that he may remember the "burn" he once had.

"The will continued: 'The remainder, both real and personal, I give unto the best and truest friend I ever have known, one whose faith in and kindness to me helped to give me courage—to continue my quest until my efforts were rewarded with success.'—United Press.

Communist Round-Up

Santiago, Oct. 22.—Chilean police, reacting to the government's rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, announced on Wednesday they have arrested 200 Communist leaders, and held warrants for 300 more accused of instigating the coal strike. Chile was aligned with Brazil in breaking relations with Moscow.—Associated Press.

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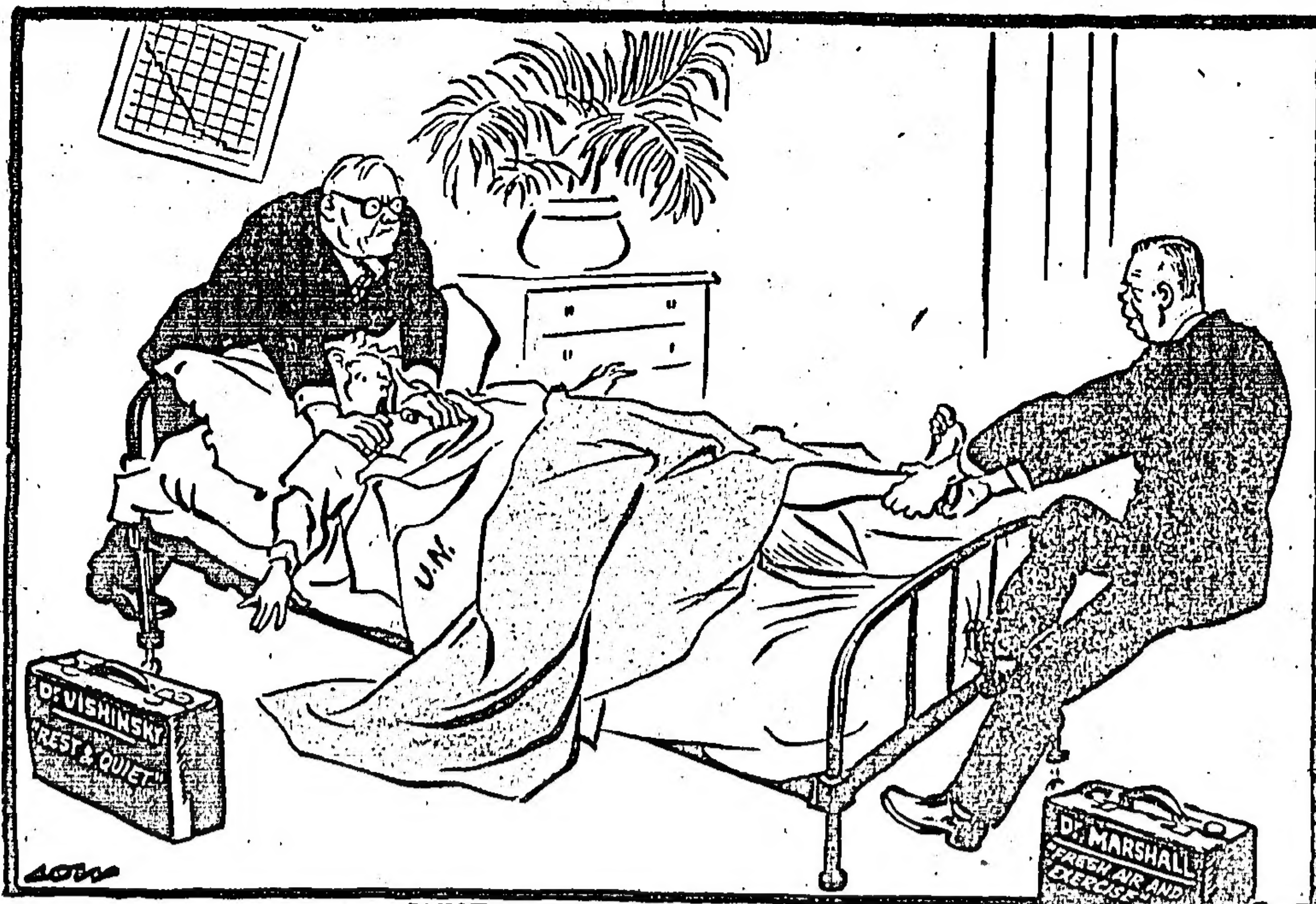
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WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

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LOOKING back over 25 years of parliamentary service one recalls, first the high-lights of history.

Perhaps, since I was directly involved as acting leader of the "Opposition" at that time, I remember most vividly the historic occasion in the House of Commons in 1939, on the eve of war, when Leo Amery shouted to me across the House: "For God's sake, Arthur, speak for England."

It was a dispirited Commons, not a little "fed up," worried by threats of war, and four years old. But, in that instant, party was forgotten.

Parliament became the reflection of a united people.

POWER OF CHURCHILL

We had Coalition Government, changed after eight months into a fully National Government. It was a most astonishing transformation. The old quarrels and twisteries evaporated. A new comradeship took its place.

Churchill is an amazing personality. As a war leader he commanded respect. Indeed, with all our criticisms of him, we loved him. He gripped the imagination of the people as a fighter.

I like to think of one story of him which personifies Churchill in my mind. The Nazis had destroyed our House of Commons. A lot of tradition burned out in that blaze, but with British pluck, we moved over to the Lords and carried on.

Even in the midst of war we discussed our future home. Churchill was adamant for rebuilding the old House exactly as it stood. He opposed the new idea of a circular chamber "where men can creep round unnoticed and change their political allegiance."

"I prefer," he said, "the old rectangular chamber, and I speak as one who has crossed the floor more than any other member of the House."

That was Churchill. A grim and puckish sense of humour.

PARTY AFTERWARDS

Although he is the leader of the Tory Party, I am convinced that he is still a Liberal at heart. And if you come down to brass tacks I am equally certain that he is first and foremost British, and only afterwards a party man.

The Western war ended with Mr. Churchill as the chief architect of our victory. Then came the parting of the ways.

With the General Election of 1945, on all sides of the House new, eager faces came.

Those of us who had fought for years to build up a Labour Government were thrilled. Some of us, remembering the fight in its bitterest and darkest days, were very near tears.

FUND OF WIT

Looking back now, I remember many old faces. Men like Jack Jones, that Irishman with a Welsh name who had more witty sayings to his credit than any other.

Perhaps his most famous printable bon mot was his description of Lloyd George as "the wizard of Wales and the blizzard of Britain."

Lloyd George was a great parliamentarian. He had a magnetic presence, even in his declining years. The House is often bitter, but never unkind. Jimmy Maxton, always "right," any Government, was one of the most popular members.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN PARLIAMENT

by the Rt. Hon.
ARTHUR GREENWOOD
who recently left the Cabinet

When he lay seriously ill hundreds of telephone calls and many personal calls were made at the nursing home. His old opponent, Winston Churchill, sent him autographed copies of his books.

PATHETIC FIGURE

Probably the most pathetic figure in Parliament was Neville Chamberlain after 1939. He had worked for peace and failed. To many he was never a successful Prime Minister.

The curious thing about the Chamberlain half-brothers was the way in which their ambitions went wrong. Austen was groomed for a political career. But although he attained high office, he never became Premier.

Neville, intended for business, went to the top of the political tree. Of all the Labour members, first love went unquestionably to "Uncle" Arthur Henderson, the old boiler-maker and Non-conformist, who was the real architect of the Labour Party's fortunes. Everyone loved him. His political opponents always respected him.

REDS—LITTLE PROGRESS

Communists have made little headway in the House. First was Walton Newbold, who got in for Motherwell.

I remember Walton advising me that I was barking up the wrong tree in remaining with the Labour Party. The party of the future, he said, was the Communist Party.

He had, as colleague Suklatvala, member of the wealthy Bombay family of industrialists called Tata. He was more of an emotional Communist than an intellectual convert.

Newbold steadily drifted to the Right and disappeared with Suklatvala.

Next came Willie Gallacher, who, when Phil Piratin came to the Commons in 1945, told the House that his party at least could claim 100 percent increase in representation.

Parliament has changed greatly since, after the first world war ended, I contested Southport. I was the first Labour candidate to venture into that area. I was naturally beaten for no Labour candidate had ever dared to raise his head in the division which was once the preserve of George Nathaniel Curzon, who ultimately died a marquis.

NEW COALITION

That election brought into existence a new Coalition Government led by Mr. Lloyd George, with Bonar Law as a shrewd leader of the House of Commons.

The Government of 1918-1922 went through the change-over from war to peace, a transition of great difficulty.

I well remember the saying of Lord Keynes that "it was a Parliament of hard-faced men who looked as though they had done well out of the war."

In 1922 there was a new Parliament. There were big figures in it, too—Lloyd George and Asquith, Bonar Law, Baldwin—then a relatively junior member of the Government—the two Chamberlains, and outstanding personalities like dear old T. P. O'Connor.

But it was a dreary Parliament, facing growing unemployment and disillusionment. Lloyd George's "land fit for heroes" to live in" had not materialised. Indeed, only heroes could live in it.

Then, in the winter of 1923, the Tory Government went to the country. Labour found itself in office as a minority Government for the first time.

I remember the leonine figure of Mr. Asquith standing at the despatch box—issuing his ultimatum to the effect that his party was the determining factor, and would set its face against Socialist experiments.

It was an exciting, though short-lived, Parliament. Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labour Prime Minister, the two battling political twins, Hodge and Pringle, regarded as great experts on parliamentary procedure, Bill Thomas, the gas worker, Jack Jones and Jimmy Maxton have all left us.

MY FIRST OFFICE

It brought me my first experience of office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

My chief, John Wheatley, and I got what I still regard as a first-rate housing Bill on to the Statute-book. But our numerical weakness made an end to us and within eight months there was another General Election.

Some faces had gone, but Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain, MacDonald and Asquith, Henderson and Jimmy Thomas were there.

In 1929, the Labour Party was again returned to power, although still in a minority in the House. The heritage of the first great war was still with us. Unemployment was an overpowering problem.

What is called "the financial situation" became grave. The May Commission reported in favour of drastic economies.

It was that issue—in which I, with others, opposed the Government on unemployment-pay cuts—that led to the downfall of the second Labour Government in 1931 and the departure of Mr. MacDonald and a few others from the general body of the Labour Party.

HECTOR McNEIL DOES WELL

By Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

FRIENDS of Mr. Hector McNeil, and especially his chief, Mr. Bevin, will rejoice at the success he has achieved as Britain's spokesman at the UNO conference.

With the world for an audience, on an occasion of the highest importance, he expounded British policy with a clarity and vigour which aroused general admiration.

At the same time he very effectively rebutted the wild Vyshinsky charges against us.

The Americans had, by all accounts, been raised to a new high level of indignation by Vyshinsky, and the measured and impressive British riposte came as a healing balm to their outraged feelings.

THE Home Secretary is confronted with a difficult problem arising from the renewal of public disorder, in East London and elsewhere, caused by meetings at which pro-Fascist doctrines are preached.

The recurrence of this kind of trouble so soon after the war is another of the disappointments of the peace, and, naturally, strong indignation prevails in the districts affected.

Mr. Chuter Ede holds that the law as it exists is adequate to deal with incitements to violence and racial hatred, and expresses his readiness to take action whenever clear evidence is available.

He is, however, under pressure from various organisations, including the T.U.C., to take stronger steps and, if need be, to strengthen the law.

Hence his problem: How to reconcile with our traditional freedom of speech suppression of the right to advocate a particular doctrine.

GOOD marks to Mrs. Barbara Castle, one of the members for Blackburn, for devising a means of pleasing her constituents and her parliamentary chief, Sir Stafford Cripps, at the same time.

One of Sir Stafford's worries is the cotton industry, and Mrs. Castle, who is his P.P.S., has been devoting some of her vacation time to studying the industry and working as an operative in a cotton mill.

I doubt if the knowledge she gained in a week's work at the mill will bring about material changes in working conditions in such places, but the spirit behind the action is commendable.

Barbara is, indeed, one of the most determined of Labour's women M.P.s, with more than a little pugacity in her make-up. But at present, with her own party in power, and she a voluntary prisoner as a P.P.S., her style is severely cramped.

IN the new session of Parliament the Commons will be under the necessity of dealing promptly with the two reports of the Committee of Privileges concerning Mr. Garry Allighan and Mr. Evelyn Walkden. It is the practice of the House to deal with such matters with the least possible delay, in fairness to all concerned.

Only the fact that the reports were presented just when Parliament was about to adjourn for the recess prevented such a course being followed in these two cases.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

ONE of those hangdog exquisites who go broody whenever Rilke is out of print quoted some incomprehensible lines of verse the other day in support of a silly theory.

Somebody said: "Nonsense. Tuckner has disproved that long ago." "Tuckner?" said the exquisite, with a sneer, "who reads him now?" "Nobody," was the reply. "I invented him."

Tibetan Moonflower (IV.)

It seemed to Mr. Mince that he had walked not into a Conference room, but into some stage representation of the Arabian Nights. He saw a vast room, dimly lit by aromatic torches in golden sconces. The walls were covered with richly glowing Persian tapestries, and the floor were spread costly carpets of ancient design. A low divan, bejewelled, and with casters of pure chrysopease, was placed near a bronze Moorish lamp, so that the light fell mysteriously on the occupant. A beautiful young woman, dressed in some shimmering silver material, slashed with scarlet, reclined on the divan, one hand under her perfectly-moulded chin. If she had arranged herself to create an impression, she could not have done it more cunningly. Her eyes, which were on Egham, were mocking, and

the smile which played about her parted lips drew an involuntary cry from her old auditor, Mr. D. J. Mince felt as though he had been caught looking at questionable pictures on a South Coast pier. He dropped his eyes and shifted his feet. And then he heard Egham introducing him.

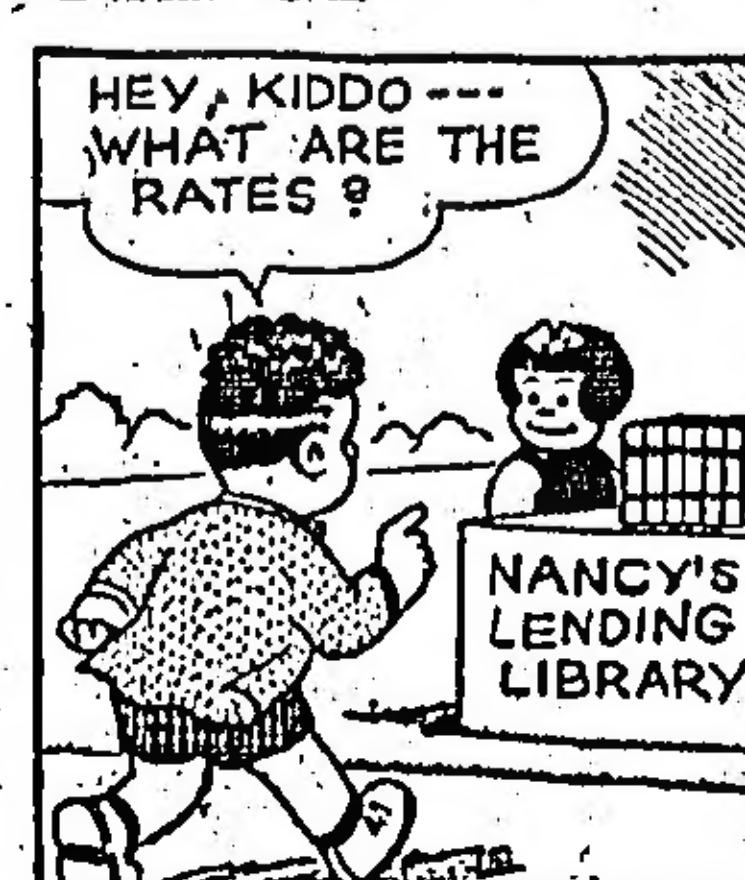
He could knock a bacillus down

A FRENCH scientist has apparently discovered a new way of isolating germs. Using a "noose" two-hundredths of a millimetre in diameter, he can lassoe each germ in a colony. I hope he wears cowboy clothes and shouts "Yipped!" whenever he is called in to deal with an outbreak of disease. He could also "surgically remove the tonsils of a germ if a germ had tonsils." And if a germ had warts on its face, I bet he could remove them. He ought to meet the man who tattoos the Taj Mahal on gnats' forearms.

Merely a suggestion

AFTER the grave words about a nation-wide drive for pooled prosperity, many eminent people are saying that Charlie Suet should be given the job not only of planning controls but of controlling plans, with a view to overall schedulisation of recovery programmes.

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Famed Coiffeur In Trouble

Paris, Oct. 22.—Antoine, who will dress Princess Elizabeth's hair for her wedding, is having professional trouble.

The famed coiffeur, who at times claimed Wallis Warfield Simpson, Paulette Goddard and Norma Shearer as clients, was accused by his former employer—the original Antoine—of taking his name after leaving his employ.

The case was scheduled to come up in Court today but is now postponed until December.—United Press.

SHAWCROSS

DEPLORES

UN TACTICS

New York, Oct. 22.—"War is not inevitable unless by saying it we ourselves make it so," declared Sir Hartley Shawcross, Britain's Attorney General, when he deplored the talk of war in an address to the International Bar Association here today.

"More and more the United Nations is being used as a forum in which violent attacks, beget violent replies, so that day by day each succeeding speech becomes more and more inflammatory and more provocative than the last one," he declared.

Appealing for the greater use of the International Court, he said that in the past nations had sought to apply political rather than legal solutions and "some of the attempted solutions have turned out not to be solutions at all."

"The United Nations has taken too many empty, vacillating decisions," he asserted, adding that it was just as wrong for the majority to endeavour to impose its interpretation of the Charter on the minority as it would be for the minority to do so.

"Obviously a court should decide these questions of jurisdiction and that view must be accepted by all members, unless there are any who are determined to insist on their own interpretation and who dare not permit the correctness of their views to be appreciated by an impartial body," he declared.

Inquiry Into Movie Reds

Washington, Oct. 22.—Chairman J. Parnell Thomas today said the House Un-American Activities Committee had complete data on at least 79 Communists in Hollywood.

Mr. Thomas made the disclosure as his Committee began its third day of hearings into movie and radio industry activities.

"This Committee has a very complete record on Communists in Hollywood," Mr. Thomas said. "It has complete data on at least 79 of them and will place the material in the record either some time this week or next."

Mr. Thomas' disclosure interpreted testimony by James McGuinness, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer executive, who testified that Hollywood Communists supported California aviation strikers before the war although President Roosevelt condemned the strike. The strike at the North American plant was broken when troops took over.—United Press.

SOVIET PRESSURE ON PERSIA DISCLOSED

Teheran, Oct. 22.—For nearly three hours today the Persian Prime Minister, Ghamash Salim, read a report to the Majlis on the negotiations with Russia about north Persian oil, but finished without either recommending ratification or rejection of the 1946 agreement, under which a joint Russian-Persian company was to be set up.

He emphasised, however, the Shah's desire for an understanding with the Soviet Government and repeated the insistence of the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Sadchikov, on ratification of the agreement.

After emphasising that it was in Persia's interest to maintain friendship with Russia, the Premier told of the refusal of the Soviet armies to evacuate northern Persia in March 1946, as agreed in a special Big Three treaty between the Soviet Government, Britain and the United States.

He added that the Russians originally hinted at a wish to barter oil concessions to any foreign government without parliamentary action.

Private Session

Ghamash said that he refused to consider this, pointing out to Moscow that the Mossa law, passed in December 1944, prohibited Persian officials from negotiating to grant any oil concessions to any foreign government without parliamentary action.

Soviet pressure became more and more insistent, however, he said, and he finally accepted a proposal to create a joint Russo-Persian company, conditional upon parliament's consent.

NEW BILL TO CURB LORDS

London, Oct. 22.—The Labour Government will probably introduce next week a bill to reduce from two years to one the power of the House of Lords to delay Parliamentary legislation, it was learned in authoritative quarters here today.

The bill, which is intended to remove the danger of the blocking of iron and steel nationalisation by the peers next session, is expected to be thrown out by the upper house.

The Government with three years to go before Parliament must be dissolved, will, it is believed, allow the Lords Reform Bill to take its normal course, which means that, as with the proposed iron and steel bill, the peers could reject it in two consecutive sessions, but it would automatically become law by November 1949 at the latest.

Cabinet members fear that since they are not prepared to introduce iron and steel legislation during the current session, the peers might delay its passage until the deadline for the next general elections—June, 1950.

If the period of delay is reduced to a maximum of one year, the bill, if introduced in the next session and approved by the House of Commons, will automatically be on the Statute Book before the election, whether the peers like it or not.

Opposition quarters are hardening in the view that the introduction of the Lords reform measure is a government political gambit, designed to protect Labour's position in the event of a general election earlier than the constitutional date of 1951.

Other quarters, however, repudiate this suggestion.—Reuter.

Government Criticism

London, Oct. 22.—Criticism of the Government programme came thick and fast when the peers resumed their debate today on the King's speech.

A Labour peer, Lord Strabolgi, said that the decision to wind up the wartime gasoline pool would have to be reconsidered because a great number of separate companies operating independently would mean bigger stocks and consequent loss of dollars.

He also criticised the proposed dismantling of 682 factories in the Anglo-American zone in Germany.

Lord Lucas, a prominent figure in the automobile world, expressed alarm at the increasing cost of British goods, and said that the abolition of the basic gasoline ration was a mistake which might cost more in industrial efficiency than would be justified by the saving of dollars.

The Marquess of Reading was one of many peers who criticised the Government's plan to curtail the powers of the House of Lords.

"There never has been a more artificial issue before the electorate than this of peers versus the people," he said.—Reuter.

European Markets

Terracini said in his interview that America should not fear for its European markets "because social reforms promoted by Russia will raise the standard of living of the European masses and increase their purchasing power for U.S. products."

He added that Russia would not compete with the United States on European markets for "many years."

The Communist communiqué did not identify Terracini's specific offence, but political observers believed it was contained in the above argument. These observers speculated that the denunciation might be followed by formal "excommunication" and the usual motivation identifying Terracini with "reactionary Trotskyist influences."

The communiqué gave a hint when it said: "Opinions like those expressed by Terracini can only serve in discrediting the working masses in the struggle which they must carry on for the defence of peace against imperialist provocations of war."—United Press.

Freighter Aground But Pulls Off

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The freighter Charles McDonnell, carrying 60 passengers and 30 crewmen, sent an SOS after grounding on a reef in the Philippine area, but an hour later reported she had pulled off under her own power and was "OK."—Associated Press.

Check Your Knowledge

Answers

1. It is the eighth largest. 2. The fight between Andy Hower and Jack Burke at New Orleans, Louisiana on April 9, 1933. It lasted for 110 rounds and took 7 hours and 10 minutes. 3. William Cullen Bryant. 4. 47.5 percent. 5. Robert Koch. 6. They "fly" swiftly through the water with their wings, using their feet as rudders.



"I'll come home when I'm good and ready. What time must I be good and ready?"

South Australian Team Against Indians Picked

Adelaide, Oct. 22.—The South Australian team to meet the Indian touring side here on Friday is as follows: Don Bradman (captain), R. J. Craig, B. Doolland, R. A. Hamence, R. James, R. D. Niehuys, J. Nohlett, N. Oswald, K. O'Neill, F. L. Ridings and R. Vaughan. R. Standford will be twelfth man.

It is generally expected that Friday's match will provide a fair indication of the prospects of the Indian tourists.

Supporting Bradman will be several proved run getters in Hamence, Craig, James and Ridings.

Hamence, now 29, has many years of first class experience behind him. After a poor start last season, four centuries from five successive innings secured for him a place in the fifth Test match against England when his 30 not out was a valuable contribution.

Craig made 111 against the M.C.C. tourists last season, while James, one of Bradman's earliest pupils when a schoolboy, is punishing but impetuous.

Niehuys, a left-hander, who will probably open the innings with Craig, came into the South Australian side in the concluding fixture of last season.

Bradman Out First Ball

The attack comprises O'Neill, a fast medium, Nohlett and Ridings, medium swing bowlers, Doolland and Oswald, slow spinners.

O'Neill's latest claim to fame is that he bowled Bradman first ball in a club match 10 days ago. Doolland, the most dangerous uses his height of six feet two inches to flight his breaks.

The Indian team is unlikely to be announced until the clearest indication of the state of the pitch is available.

Late this afternoon, the tourists were practising at the nets of the Adelaide Oval pitch, which though soft and easily cut up, is the best so far encountered.

Several batsmen, notably Hazare and Gul Mohamed, showed improved timing of their strokes.

Surwate is expected to arrive late tonight by plane and to be at practice in the morning.

Mr. Gupta, manager of the team, said today that he had received so many messages of sympathy at the recent death of his mother, not only from Australia but other parts of the world, that he is unable to reply personally to them all and asked the press to make an announcement of thanks.—Reuter.

WOODCOCK'S RETURN

London, Oct. 22.—Bruce Woodcock, British heavyweight champion, will return to the ring after a seven-month absence November 17, promoter Jack Slaton announced today.

His opponent has not been selected but will probably be Nisse Anderson of Sweden who lost to Woodcock in December 1946 when the Swede was unable to continue due to a badly cut eye.

Slaton said he had considered matching Woodcock with the winner of the European heavyweight eliminator at Brussels, but could not wait for the finals on November 5 when Jo Weidlin of Austria meets Belgian Robert Eugene.

"I would like to have Weidlin," Slaton said, "but he might be beaten and in any case, there is always the risk of injury. Woodcock will have to fight someone else."

Tom Hurst, Woodcock's manager, plans to attend the finals at Brussels to size up the ability of the winner.—Associated Press.

INTER-LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Belfast, Oct. 22.—The Irish League lost by three goals to four to the Football League in a match played here today, after each side had scored twice in the first-half. Drizzling rain fell at the start and the light was so poor that the teams changed ends at half-time without the customary break.

There was a dramatic opening to the game with three goals in the first 10 minutes and Ireland then leading. First, Stubbins, England's centre forward, crashed the ball against the crossbar and it rebounded off an Irish defender's back into the net.

Within half a minute, McDowell, Ireland's inside left, followed up to gain possession after his first shot had been saved by the goalkeeper. Within another three minutes, McDowell again showed opportunism to put his side in front, following up to score after the centre forward, Bradford, had lost possession in a tackle.

Not Accurate

The Football League forwards were not shooting accurately and their

defence did not inspire confidence, yet they managed to draw level before half-time when Stubbins broke through.

England's forwards were first to go into action after the change of ends, and Smyth in the Irish goal did well to save from Stubbins.

Both goalkeepers did well in the subsequent play. The English pressure was more sustained, however, and was rewarded when Stubbins began a movement which ended with the inside right, Pye, scoring.

The Football League's next goal virtually settled the issue. Smyth had saved when the ball hit him on the chin, but he was almost knocked out and as he lay on the ground Hazare walked the ball into the goal.

Although Ireland's forwards seemed to have fired at this time, they proved there was still some fight left in them. Five minutes from the end Bradford was credited with the final goal, although the ball was running into the net following good work and shooting by the left winger, Tully, when he put the finishing touch.—Reuter.

Philip And Sisters Not Estranged

London, Oct. 22.—Newspaper correspondents today vainly besought officials at Buckingham Palace for an amplification of last night's news that Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten's three sisters, who are married to German princes and living in Germany, will not attend his wedding to Princess Elizabeth.

No information was available as to whether invitations had been sent to the sisters and they had declined, or whether they had not been invited.

"All we know is that they are not coming," was the repeated comment of one official source.

The announcement that they will not be at Westminster Abbey for the wedding on November 20 emanated from circles close to the Court.

The British public, which is taking a keen interest in the acceptance for the royal wedding, is speculating on any of Lieutenant Mountbatten's sisters not accepting.

Living In Germany

The three sisters, who are first cousins of the Duchess of Kent and the great-great-granddaughters of Queen Victoria, are Princesses Margarita of Hohenzollern-Langenburg, who lives at Stuttgart, in the United States Zone of Germany, Princess Theodora, Margravine of Baden, who lives in the French Zone, and Princess Sophie of Hesse, who lives in the British Zone.

There is no question of family estrangement because Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten is known to communicate with them regularly, and in fact, he told them of his engagement three days before it was announced.

When the King made the official announcement, the eldest of the sisters, Princess Margarita, told the press at Stuttgart that she was "naturally delighted."—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 20 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23

Closing Times By Air

Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Amoy and Tainan 3.30 p.m.

Canton, Kowloon, Nanking, Hankow and Shanghai 3.30 p.m.

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 8 a.m.

Shanghai (Sea) 10 a.m.

Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Perth 3.30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tainan and Peking 3.30 p.m.

Canton and Chungking 3.30 p.m.

Hongkong 3.30 p.m.

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 8 a.m.

Manila, P. I. (Sea)

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 1 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Shanghai, Hongkong, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada)

(Sea) 4 p.m.

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 4 p.m.

Kongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

Manila, Hongkong, U.S.A. and Canada 11 a.m.

Shanghai 3.30 a.m.

Amoy 9.30 a.m.

Canton, Kowloon and Chungking 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24

Closing Times By Air

Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, (Nairobi, Johannesburg, via Cairo), August, Marches and London 3.30 p.m.

Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Perth 3.30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tainan and Peking 3.30 p.m.

Canton and Chungking 3.30 p.m.

Hongkong 3.30 p.m.

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 8 a.m.

Manila, P. I. (Sea)

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 1 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Shanghai, Hongkong, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada)

(Sea) 4 p.m.

Macao, Tainan & Shekchi (Sea) 4 p.m.

Kongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

Manila, Hongkong, U.S.A. and Canada 11 a.m.

Shanghai 3.30 a.m.

Amoy 9.30 a.m.

Canton, Kowloon and Chungking 3.30 p.m.

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